

## Yeltsin closes noose round Chechnya

MOSCOW (AFP) — Russian President Boris Yeltsin Monday extended a state of emergency to disputed border areas of the breakaway republic of Chechnya and neighbouring Ingushetia, to the west. Chechnya, a tiny Muslim republic which declared its independence from Moscow in October 1991, considered the move last Thursday and warned that it "will be considered by Chechnya as an act of military aggression," and put its armed forces on alert. Mr. Yeltsin's decree extends the state of emergency to the disputed regions of Sunzha and Malgobek, both claimed by Chechnya, for two months. Authorities in the breakaway Caucasus republic earlier Monday accused the Russian secret service of staging an assassination attempt last Friday on President Dzhokhar Dudayev. Moscow denied the allegations.

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# Jordan Times

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## Kuwait delays ruling on 10 Jordanians

KUWAIT (R) — A Kuwaiti court Monday again postponed ruling on an appeal by 10 Jordanians sentenced to death for allegedly helping Iraqi troops during their 1990-91 occupation. The court of cassation, the top appeal court, said it would deliver a decision on June 6 but gave no reason for the delay. It postponed a ruling at its previous hearing on the case on April 11, also without explanation. The state security court on June 12, 1993 sentenced the 10 to death for allegedly helping Iraq's 1990 invasion. It sentenced an 11th Jordanian to four years jail and a 1,000-dinar (\$5,350) fine. The prosecution described the 11, believed to be of Palestinian origin, as soldiers of the armed wing of the Arab Liberation Front and claimed they had helped Iraq combat members of Kuwait's civilian resistance.

## Syria rejects call for secret talks

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria, rejecting Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's latest call for secret talks, said Monday that peace with the Jewish state hinged on Israel's full withdrawal from the Golan Heights. It also launched a severe attack on Mr. Rabin accusing him of hindering the achievement of progress in the Syrian-Israeli peace talks. The official daily *Tishreen* said Mr. Rabin's call, made in an interview broadcast on Sunday, was "provocative." "Syria rejected and will reject calls for secret talks, the framework of which is the best framework..." *Tishreen* said. *Tishreen* said: "Syria will never be dragged into partial settlements and will never bar gain on lands of the Arab brothers."

## Israel, Morocco trade reaches \$100 million

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel's bilateral and indirect trade with Morocco has reached \$100 million a year, a top official said Monday. Industry and Trade Minister Micha Harish said the sum, balanced between imports and exports, included textile and agricultural trade as well as tourism by thousands of Israelis allowed into Morocco despite the absence of diplomatic relations.

## British MPs hold talks in Syria

DAMASCUS (AFP) — A delegation of British Labour MPs held talks here Monday with Vice President Abdul Halim Khaddam on the Middle East peace process, the official Syrian news agency SANA said. The MPs, led by Mike Watson, also visited the destroyed town of Kuneitra on the Golan Heights, where Mr. Watson condemned Israel's annexation of the bulk of the territory, SANA said. Mr. Watson called for a total Israeli pullout from the strategic heights, the agency added.

## Israel blocks Palestinian produce

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — Israel has delayed implementation of the autonomy accord by banning produce from the newly autonomous areas until a deal is worked out to compensate Israeli farmers for expected losses, officials said Monday. The Israel-PLO peace agreement allows for nearly unlimited trade of agriculture products between Israel and the Palestinian self-rule in the Gaza Strip and Jericho. But Agriculture Minister Yaakov Zur has delayed opening Israel's markets beyond what Palestinian farmers already sell to Israelis, said Ministry spokesman Roni Hassid.

## NAM welcomes South Africa

CAIRO (AFP) — The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) Monday welcomed South Africa to join the grouping of more than 100 nations, following its first all-race elections last month, the Egyptian news agency MENA reported.

## Sanaa warns U.N. against interfering in its affairs

### Fronts remain calm

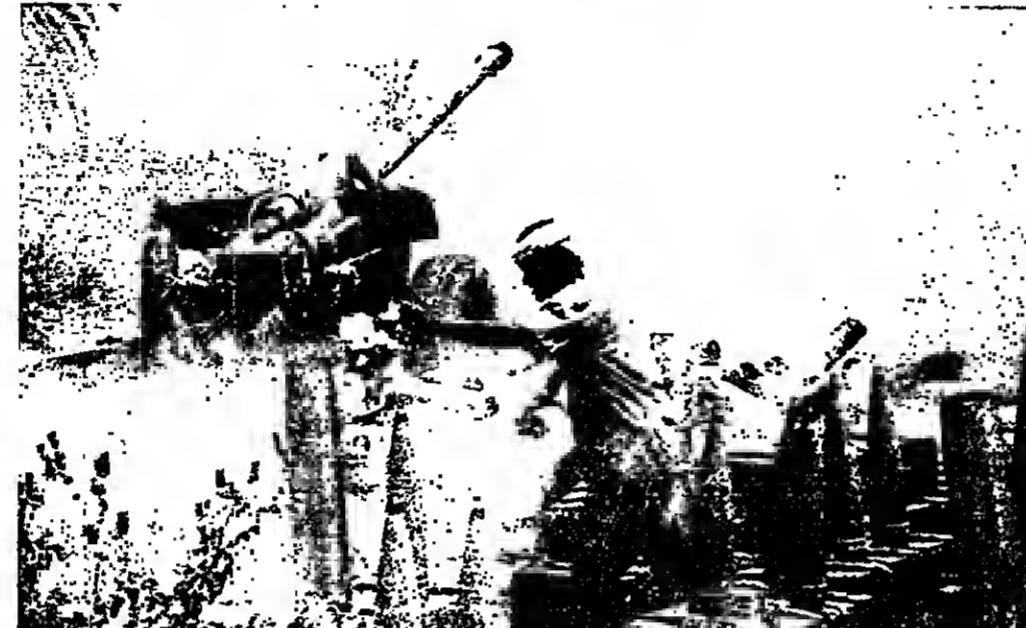
SANA (Agencies) — Northern Yemen, fearing implicit U.N. recognition of its breakaway southern foes, Monday sent an envoy to tell a planned Security Council debate on the civil war that it will not permit any intervention.

The Sanaa government denounced Tuesday's scheduled Security Council consultation on Yemen as interference in Yemeni affairs.

Abdul Aziz Abdul Gahni, a member of the Presidential Council, said before he left Sanaa for New York Monday he would "put facts before the council so that the outcome of the debate will be in harmony with our people's hopes of protecting unity."

Sanaa Radio quoted him as saying he would tell the council the war in Yemen "is an internal affair, intervention in it is not permitted... It is an armed rebellion against the constitutional legitimacy, a violation of the constitution and an aggression against people's lives, stability and security."

The Sanaa government said earlier Monday it wanted to prevent the discussion by the



A south Yemeni soldier fires a 130 mm gun towards northern Yemeni forces (AFP photo)

council members.

"We are exerting all efforts to have the question dropped from the council's agenda, so that there will be no council decision," Deputy Prime Minister Abdul Wahab Al Ounsi said.

He said that if the council decided to take any action, Sanaa would prefer a council appeal rather than a resolution. If either failed to stress Yemen's unity, then the Sanaa government would reject any council decision.

The U.N. discussion was prompted by Arab states such

as Egypt and Saudi Arabia which Sanaa sees as favouring the south. These states want a U.N. resolution which calls for a truce, an arms embargo and a fact-finding mission to Yemen.

The Saudi Press Agency Monday night quoted King Fahd at a cabinet meeting as urging a peaceful end to Yemen's war.

Qatar, however, urged that the Security Council discussion on Yemen be based on rejection of a breakaway southern state.

The official Qatar news agency said Qatar, which has

(Continued on page 5)

## Israel releases hundreds of prisoners

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — Israel Monday released hundreds of Palestinian prisoners as part of its autonomy agreement with the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), but there were new tensions after Israeli soldiers reported being shot from inside the autonomous Gaza Strip.

A soldier was killed in the incident, apparently by friendly fire, the army said.

Still, Israeli officials said they were confident despite the many difficulties that have emerged over the past two weeks in implementing self-rule in Gaza and the West Bank town of Jericho.

"We are moving in the right direction," said Uri Dromi, head of the government press office. "There is no way we can move overnight from total conflict to total reconciliation."

A major threat to autonomy is posed by armed Islamic militants who reject the agreement as a sellout and have claimed responsibility for killing two Israeli soldiers May 20, two days after Israel pulled out of Gaza and Jericho.

On Monday, the commander of the Palestinian Police Force, Maj. Gen. Nasr Yousef, for the first time openly challenged the Muslim groups, saying any of their vigilante enforcers involved in killings would be tracked down and prosecuted.

"We will chase the killers and arrest them," Mr. Yousef said after the Muslim group Hamas was blamed for the weekend slayings of two alleged collaborators with Israel.

In a statement published in the Gaza Strip, General Yousef said: "Gangs within Hamas are going about kidnapping and murdering people, as in the latest incident on Friday, when they killed Husam Sleiman Doubi and Abdul Wahab Sobhi Rabi and kidnapped another Palestinian, without any legal right to do so."

"We are issuing a stern warning to those who think

## Segregation does not apply to hotels, touristic areas

By Ayman Al Safadi  
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — A draft law on youth welfare, which requires the segregation of sexes at "sports centres, including swimming pools," does not apply to hotels, public beaches or clubs, lawmakers asserted Monday.

Deputies said the draft law, which was endorsed by the Lower House of Parliament Saturday, only applies to commercial "sports training centres" and was meant to regulate this mushrooming industry which includes body building and martial arts training centres.

Former Minister of Youth, Dr. Israeil Israeil told the Jordan Times Monday that the draft legislation will not thus "change anything on the ground since sports training centres were built with the knowledge that they will be segregated."

"The youth welfare law has nothing to do with sports activities at clubs, hotels and touristic sites because the Ministry of Youth has no jurisdiction over these places," Dr. Israeil said. They are governed by separate laws and regulations, he said.

Islamic Action Front (IAF)

Deputy Abdul Rahim Al Ekour agreed with Dr. Israeil, saying the Islamists were only concerned with having training sports centres including swimming pools segregated.

"People who coach swimming should be of the same sex but we are not concerned with swimming pools at hotels and touristic areas," Dr. Ekour said.

"We are aware of coeducation at universities and we are not trying to stop that or to segregate sexes at touristic sites," said Dr. Ekour.

Echoing Dr. Israeil and Dr. Ekour, deputy Abdullah Al Ensour, confirmed that it

is not within the jurisdiction of the ministry of youth to decide how hotels and touristic sites operate.

The House Sunday voted down an amendment by the Upper House of Parliament (the Senate) to delete the clause requiring the segregation of sexes at sports training centres.

The two Houses convene in a joint session when the Lower House turns down amendments by the Senate and the Upper House insists on its decision. Resolutions are taken by a two-third majority of the two Houses and it "should not be difficult to obtain this majority," 10 lawmakers said.

(Continued on page 3)

## PLO vows to keep Jerusalem institutions open

### Hawks desert police training camp in protest

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (Agencies) — The Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) put Israel on notice Monday that it would regard any attempt to close PLO institutions in Jerusalem as a violation of their peace accord.

"We will not accept any change in the status quo," said Faisal Al Husseini, the senior PLO official in the occupied territories. He vowed that Orient House, the Palestinian headquarters in Arab East Jerusalem, would remain open.

PLO Executive Committee member Yasser Abd Rabbo, speaking at the organisation's Tunis headquarters, echoed Mr. Husseini's concern. "Any attempt on institutions in Jerusalem would be a dangerous measure, threatening to kill the Palestinian-Israel deal," he said.

He said it was unacceptable that Hamas act as "prosecutor, lawyer, judge and hangman."

On Monday the Palestinian Police arrested and beat four Palestinian collaborators in the autonomous area of Jericho, Palestinian sources said.

However the four men carrying Uzi guns were released without any serious injury after a couple of hours when they showed Israeli passports.

According to the sources

Israel in 1967, is the Jewish state's eternal capital. Palestinians see the city as the capital of a future state.

"We believe it will be the capital of the Palestinian state, but at the same time we are talking about a free open city," Mr. Husseini said.

Under the September peace deal, the issue of Jerusalem will be raised only when talks start on a permanent peace settlement.

Mr. Husseini acknowledged the Palestinians had received no official word from Israel that it was contemplating any closure of PLO facilities in Jerusalem, but he said he wanted to respond to local media reports of a possible shutdown.

"We did not open this subject with the Israeli authorities because we didn't hear anything direct from them," he said.

Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said earlier Israel would prevent the PLO from using Jerusalem as a base for running the self-rule areas of Gaza and Jericho.

Asked at a news conference how the PLO would regard Israeli closure of Orient House, Mr. Husseini said: "This would be a violation of the (peace) agreement."

Israel insists all of Jerusalem, including the Eastern half of the city captured by

Officials said Monday that

Palestinian officials will look for over \$300 million of immediate aid from donors next week to jump-start self-rule in Gaza and Jericho.

"We have already paid the

May wages of the 7,000 Palestians

who were employed by

the military administration,"

said Khader Al Khadra, the

authority's legal adviser for

civilian affairs.

"We have the money to pay

them in June and we hope that

(PLO Chairman) Yasser Arafat

will come with a budget to

cover the rest of the year.

"But the salaries are not the

problem, the problem is

that the Palestinian police

have not been paid."

"I don't see where the

money will come from to sus-

tain the 7,000 employees, most

of whom are teachers, doctors,

other public services. And I am worried."

"The money has to come

from donors who are com-

mitted to paying \$2.4 billion in

five years."

"But I am aware that the

machinery has been created

between the donors and the

PLO on how the money will be

channeled and accounted for," the prime minister said.

In Gaza, PLO guerrillas who

joined the new police force

stormed out of their training

camp on Monday demanding

guns to protect themselves.

A spokesman for the Israeli

administration said the Palesti-

(Continued on page 5)

## Sudan's civil war enters 12th year

CAIRO (AP) — Africa's deadliest civil war is stumbling into its 12th year, with no end in sight.

Most of more than 1.5 million who have perished in Sudan have died of starvation in a nation that once had the potential of being the continent's breadbasket.

Relief groups warn that at least another 500,000 — probably more — are in imminent danger of dying in southern Sudan, the battlefield between government troops and the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA).

Doctors Without Borders says famine will strike unless food aid reaches southern Sudan in the next two or three weeks, when the rainy season starts in earnest.

The United Nations says two million of Sudan's 26 million people need food or farming tools. Amnesty International says, three million are malnourished in one of northeast Africa's most fertile regions.

Relief groups are calling for \$5 million in international aid to deliver food aid stuck in warehouses in Kenya because of a lack of cargo planes and impassable roads into the Horn of Africa nation.

Already, the number of dead and dying eclipse any other African crisis of recent decades.

Both sides have used food as a weapon in Sudan's sordid war. Amnesty International, and other human rights group accuse both sides of massacres, mass expulsions and setting whole villages afire.

The war started in May 1983, when U.S.-trained Col. John Garang led a mutiny at the army garrison at Bor, his southern Sudan hometown, and rekindled fighting between the north and the south.

Eleven years later, there's no end in sight, despite efforts by African leaders and the United States. Washington's latest move was to appoint an emissary to work with Kenya and Sudan's other east African neighbours to negotiate a ceasefire and eventually full peace.

But with a militantly fundamentalist Muslim government in Khartoum growing increasingly anti-Western over the last five years, there's little prospect of real peace.

Seven rounds of peace talks between the government and the Christian and animist rebels have failed, and international attention is diverted to Bosnia, Rwanda and elsewhere.

The last negotiations, in mid-May in Nairobi, Kenya, ended with nothing more than a non-binding declaration of principles.

The stakes are high.

A negotiated peace would likely include significant autonomy for the south under Col. Garang's Sudan People's Liberation Army or a splinter group.

A government victory on the battlefield — where it has made major gains in recent months — would put a regime accused by the West of exporting Islamic fanaticism on the north which had fallen to the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army.

Mr. Muni's family got the security they sought in Juba, 735 miles (1,180 kms) south of the capital, Khartoum, but like half the six million people in southern Sudan, they're suffering from an acute food shortage.

"Is there anyone willing to see the SPLA defeated?" asked Peter Woodward, a Sudan expert at England's Reading University.

In recent months, Sudan has accused the United States, other Western countries and Israel of arming the rebels, who lost their last supplier in 1991 with the fall of the Marxist regime in neighbouring Ethiopia.

Everybody denies it, but Sudan-watchers say there's at least something to the concept of Western support.

In March, an Israeli cargo plane loaded with 23 tonnes of arms was reported to have landed at Uganda's Entebbe Airport. Sudan said the weapons made their way into the Sudanese bush for the rebels.

Reading University's Woodward said he would add some Arab regimes to Sudanese leader Lt. Gen. Omar Hassan Al Bashir's list of alleged rebel supporters.

"I don't think they particularly want to see Sudan split," he said. "They would settle for confederation. What they really don't want to see is victory for the National Islamic Front," the ideological guide of Gen. Bashir's government.

In April, the rebels declared a breakaway state, "New Sudan." It was the first time since the war started that Col. Garang had spelled out his goal was the division of Sudan, the largest country in Africa.

It's still unclear how serious his is, and the Sudanese government says it's just a negotiating ploy.

Meanwhile, so many people have fled to Juba to escape Sudan's civil war that they're growing food in the cemeteries where war victims are buried.

In peacetime, Juba was a pleasant, prosperous town.

population 100,000. Five times that many live here now, mostly refugees scrabbling for food to stay alive.

Henry Muni, a former laboratory technician, trekked to the southern town in 1989 with his wife, four children and 3,000 others from Terkeka, a village 45 miles (70 kms) to the north which had fallen to the rebel Sudan People's Liberation Army.

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RUSSIAN ENVOY IN JERICHO: Dr. Vector Possenbäumer (centre), envoy of Russia's President Boris Yeltsin, is escorted by Gen. Haj Ismail head of the Palestinian police in Jericho.

Possenbäumer visited the autonomous area of Jericho to discuss the development of the peace process (AFP photo)

## Israeli airman may have been killed

BEIRUT (Agencies) — Israeli airman Ron Arad may have been killed by his captors or died in captivity, a former chief of the Lebanese Muslim fundamentalist group Hezbollah was quoted Monday as saying.

"I don't think anyone gains from hiding him (Arad), therefore the probability strengthens that he either died or was killed," Sheikh Sobhi Al Tofeili told Beirut's Ad Diyar daily newspaper.

"Some people say that he is with the Syrians but they not only denied it, they also sear-

ched for him. Therefore it is probable that Arad was killed or died," added Mr. Tofeili.

"The man disappeared almost at the time of the (Israeli) attack on Maydoun and there may have been a reaction from some guards to kill him in an hour of anger," Mr. Tofeili said. "There is no clue for this talk but I am trying to solve the riddle."

Maydoun is a village in the Bekaa Valley where an Israeli attack killed about 40 people in 1988. Arad was captured after his plane was downed over South Lebanon in 1986.

Tofeili was secretary-general of the pro-Iranian Hezbollah (Party of God) between 1988 and 1990. He fell out with the group's leadership in 1992 and has since been on the sidelines.

Israeli commandos last week kidnapped Muslim militant leader Mustapha Al Dirani, whose men captured Arad but later handed him to an unknown group.

Hezbollah has denied holding Arad or having any information on him. Its present leader, Sheikh Hassan Nasrallah, said Dr. Dirani's abduction would not solve the riddle.

## Rabin concerned over lack of funds for autonomy

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — The Palestinian self-rule areas of Gaza and Jericho will face a financial crisis when Israel stops paying salaries there on June 1, Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said in an interview broadcast Sunday.

Doctors and teachers are among those who might not be paid, he said, saying he feared disturbances could break out if public services collapsed and people went hungry.

"I don't see where from the money will come to sustain the 7,000 employees of the (former Israeli) civil administration," Mr. Rabin told BBC World Service Television.

He said the Palestine Liberation Organisation must understand that "no democracy in the world" would funnel funds to the autonomous areas unless the machinery was in place to ensure donations reached their proper destinations.

Ahmad Tibi, a senior adviser to PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, told Reuters the cash situation was serious.

"They don't know the meaning of responsibility to find jobs, to find food, to find housing, to solve problems in education," he said. "And secondly, they have no experience of having a budget."

In Tunis, a Palestinian official said the new Palestinian National Authority (PNA) would "start work on the ground" this week when some of its members returned to the West Bank and the Gaza Strip after its first meeting in Tunis.

Samir Ghoussay, the PNA minister of labour, told Reuters: "Some PNA members returning today (Sunday) to the West Bank and Gaza Strip to start their new jobs. Those exiled will go later but have to

start planning new structures and preparing budgets."

Mr. Rabin said Sunday that the gap between Israel and Syria in the search for a peace settlement was still "wide and deep."

"The time has arrived for the Syrians to talk directly to us, out of the limelight of the media, in a way really to get to the essence of the problems. There is no sign so far they want to go that way," he said.

"So far the gap between the Syrian position and approach to us is wide and deep," Mr. Rabin said in the interview.

"If the Syrians believe the United States will deliver Israel, they don't understand the reality of relations between us and Washington," he said, referring to the U.S. role as chief sponsor of the Middle East peace process.

He added that U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher was expected back in the region around June 12 for another peace mission.

The two countries have failed to make progress, with Syria insisting first on a total Israeli withdrawal from the annexed Golan Heights and Israel demanding an initial Syrian pledge for full peace.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### U.K. says Iran must behave well

LONDON (R) — Iran must be seen to follow international law and not to back guerrilla movements in other states, Britain's Junior Foreign Minister Douglas Hogg was quoted as saying Monday. "It is very important that the Iranians adhere to the normal rules that govern the relations of one state to another, such as the rights and territorial integrity of neighbouring Gulf countries," Mr. Hogg was quoted by the London-based Al Quds Al Arab newspaper as saying. "It is certain that any evidence... of support by Iran for terrorism would be extremely disturbing," said Mr. Hogg, who summoned Iran's chargé d'affaires in London Ghulamreza Ansari last month to protest about reported covert contacts between Iran and Irish Republican Army (IRA) guerrillas. Mr. Hogg, a British minister of state who is responsible for the Middle East, was due to begin a tour of Iran's Gulf Arab neighbours Bahrain, Qatar and Kuwait Monday. Iran is currently embroiled in a dispute with the United Arab Emirates over three small islands in the Gulf, over which both states claim sovereignty. British officials have declined to comment on a report in the *Guardian* newspaper last week that the British government secretly expelled an Iranian diplomat. Relations between Britain and Iran hit a low over a ruling by the late Ayatollah Khomeini that British author Salman Rushdie should be killed for blaspheming Islam in his novel *The Satanic Verses*. Iran broke off ties over the issue in 1989, and relations resumed at chargé d'affaires level in 1990. "We are concerned to establish good relations with Iran as an important Gulf country and an important market," Al Quds Al Arab quoted Mr. Hogg as saying.

### Peres starts visit to Colombia

BOGOTA (R) — Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres arrived in Colombia for a two-day official visit to sign technical cooperation agreements and review bilateral relations, radio and local news agency reports said. Mr. Peres, who arrived in Bogota on the day Colombians were electing a new president, was met at the airport by his Colombian counterpart Noemí Sanín, Caracol Radio reported. Asked about Middle East peace, Mr. Peres said he believed it could only be achieved through deeds, not words or declarations, the *Colprensa* News Agency said. During his stay, Mr. Peres will receive an honorary doctorate from Bogota's Javeriana University and meet Colombia's Jewish community.

### Iran police seize 4,800 liters of alcohol

TEHRAN (AFP) — Police seized 4,800 liters of alcohol east of here and arrested a Muslim and a Christian-Armenian, newspapers said here Monday. The two suspects were manufacturing alcoholic beverages on a "large scale" in a residential property near the capital, the papers said. Iran has strictly imposed a ban on alcohol since the 1979 Islamic Revolution, although locally-produced and imported alcoholic drinks are widely available on the black market.

### 2 UAE emirates agree mutual border

DUBAI (R) — Two small members of the United Arab Emirates have agreed the demarcation of a border between them, local newspapers reported Monday. The emirates of Umm Al Qaiwain and Ras Al Khaimah, on the northeastern tip of the Arabian peninsula, signed an agreement over the border Sunday, newspaper said. The two emirates lack the substantial hydrocarbon reserves of larger UAE members Abu Dhabi and Dubai although Ras Al Khaimah produces small amounts of oil and gas. The UAE, a federation of emirates formerly under British protection, was created in the early 1970s. The other members are Sharjah, Ajman and Fujairah.

### Algerian court sentences 13 to death

TUNIS (R) — A special court in Algiers condemned 13 fugitive Muslim fundamentalists to death, the official Algerian News Agency (APS) said. They included Abdul Kader Chabouli, Said Makhloufi and Azzedine Baa, who are widely believed to be leaders of the main fundamentalist guerrilla groups and were also tried in their absence and sentenced to death last year for killing nine people with a bomb at Algiers' airport. Algeria's special courts were set up in 1992 as part of the government's struggle with Islamic radicals. More than 480 fundamentalists have been condemned to death in Algeria since early 1992 when the authorities cancelled a general election in which the Islamists had taken a huge lead. Twenty-six have been put to death. The Algiers special court also sentenced five militants to life terms, APS said. They included Yekhlef Charrati, 37, who was propaganda head of the now-banned Islamic Salvation Front. He was arrested in March and accused of circulating videotapes urging soldiers and policemen to desert. The daily *Liberte* reported that gunmen abducted and killed magistrate Moussa Eridha and his nephew Friday in Reghaia, around 25 kilometers southeast of Algiers. They kidnapped the nephew first and forced him to knock on his uncle's door. When the magistrate answered they dragged him out and killed him. The nephew died Saturday from his wounds, *Liberte* added.

### Women's treatment in Bosnia condemned

MARRAKESH, Morocco (AFP) — An international women's conference here condemned the treatment of women in war-torn Bosnia Sunday at its inaugural meeting attended by hundreds of women ministers, deputies and intellectuals. The meeting of women from Europe and the Mediterranean also said the international community had a duty to defend Bosnia-Herzegovina's territorial integrity. Attacking "barbaric aggression" which has wracked the former Yugoslav republic for more than two years, the conference expressed "complete solidarity" with victims of "inhumane treatment," particularly women. In a declaration the delegates welcomed the Palestinian autonomy accord signed by Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation to cover the Gaza Strip and West Bank town of Jericho.

## Israelis uncertain about post-occupation future

By Marjorie Olster  
Reuter

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM — Though their troops have pulled out of Jericho and most of Gaza, Israelis are neither dancing nor demonstrating in the streets.

The Israeli handover to Palestinians made history. But after 27 years of occupation, Israelis are uncertain about their future greeted it with resounding silence.

"This is what you sense in society — no joy at all, profound uncertainty about the future," Jewish philosopher David Hartman told Reuters in an interview.

"Are we dealing with an enemy who can become a friend? Or are we dealing with someone just playing games?" This, he said, is what Israelis are wondering.

Israelis have a collective sight of relief watching their young soldiers leave perilous Gaza refugee camps. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin speaks of shifting priorities. Foreign Minister Shimon Peres forecasts a new and improved Middle East.



Her Royal Highness Princess Basma Monday speaks to reporters about the June 7 meeting to discuss participation in the 1995 International Conference on Women to be held in Beijing (Petra photo)

## Meeting to discuss participation at world conference on women

AMMAN (J.T.) — A national conference will convene June 7 to discuss Jordan's participation at the international women's conference scheduled for September 1995 in Beijing. Her Royal Highness Princess Basma announced Monday.

"The conference shall group the largest number of men and women involved" in order to cover all the issues that will come up in Beijing's gathering, the Princess said.

She said an executive office had been formed to act as a coordination link between the various bodies, official and non-official, that will participate in the 1995 gathering.

Princess Basma, who is going to head Jordan's delegation to Beijing, said that Shadia Nusseir, of the Queen Alia Fund for Social Development, will head the executive office.

## Interior minister to visit Baghdad

AMMAN (Petra) — Interior Minister Salameh Hammad Monday announced that he would be leaving for Baghdad today, accepting an invitation from his Iraqi counterpart, Wataban Ibrahim Al Hassan.

Mr. Hammad said they would discuss Jordanian-Iraqi relations and several questions of common concern to Iraq and Jordan.

The minister will head a Jordanian delegation grouping representatives of his own

ministry and the Public Security Department (PSD).

According to Mr. Hammad, the Ministry of Interior has prepared studies and conducted research on the application of the government-sponsored decentralisation system in Jordan.

"We have enlisted the assistance of specialists in this area, and we are approaching the United Nations to help us in a field study in one of the Kingdom's governorates, to serve

as a nucleus for the application of the system later in the other governorates," said Mr. Hammad in a lecture to be delivered at the Royal War College.

In his lecture, entitled "Jordan's Domestic Policies," Mr. Hammad reviewed the ministry's arrangements to begin the decentralisation process, stressing that the system would make each governorate financially and administratively independent from the central authority in Amman.

"We have enlisted the assistance of specialists in this area, and we are approaching the United Nations to help us in a field study in one of the Kingdom's governorates, to serve



Ben Ashman and Judy Leden Monday are escorted to the Marka Airport terminal by Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd and Minister of Tourism Mohammad Adwan after landing their microlights in Amman (photo by Rana Hussein)

## Microlight team lands at Marka for cancer research campaign

By Rana Hussein  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The British microlight team of Ben Ashman and Judy Leden, accompanied by a two-man crew, Monday touched down gracefully at Marka Airport, completing a two-week mission for their friend Yasmin Saudi who died of cancer in February.

"Last year we came with Yasmin to visit Jordan, and she organised this trip because it was something she wished to do. But sadly she died before accomplishing the trip, and we finished it for her," Mr. Ashman told reporters shortly after landing.

Yasmin's wish was to raise money for cancer research by flying, and to document the flight on film, said her flight colleagues. So their mission was named "Flight for Life."

The microlight crew arrived to a joyous and tearful

welcome by Chief Chamberlain Prince Ra'd Bin Zeid, who deputised for His Majesty King Hussein, Minister of Tourism Mohamad Adwan, and a crowd of about 100, including Yasmin's parents, members of the Royal Jordanian Gliding Club and students from the Ahliya School for Girls.

"I wish to congratulate the world champions on behalf of His Majesty King Hussein for successfully finishing their humanitarian effort to carry the soul of Yasmin to Jordan," Prince Ra'd said addressing the pilots and reporters.

"Flight for Life" is intended to raise money for the Cancer Research Campaign.

The group will spend 10 days in Jordan on a programme that includes a visit to the Royal Jordanian Gliding Club (RJGC), an airshow and open day for public flying at RJGC, a visit to Al Amal Cancer Centre, flights over Petra, Wadi Rum, Ajloun, Jerash and Amman and school visits.

Ms. Leden, who could not hold back her tears when she met Yasmin's parents, told the Jordan Times that this was a very emotional moment in her life.

"This is what we do best — fly — and we have done the best thing in our lives — fly

## Lebanon, Jordan and Syria should coordinate better on peace — Bouez

By Natasha Bukhari  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Syrian-Lebanese-Jordanian special relationship is characterised by its united stand towards the peace process, said Lebanese Foreign Minister Faris Bouez, but better coordination is necessary, he added.

Speaking to journalists Monday at the Forte Grand Hotel, Mr. Bouez said that he met with Prime Minister Abdal Salam Majali on Monday to discuss Lebanese-Jordanian economic relations as well as the latest developments in the Arab-Israeli peace talks.

Jordan and Lebanon have good relations (but) they (the relations) need to be technically organised," said the minister, adding that the Jordanian government proved a high level of credibility in dealing with the peace process.

But Mr. Bouez said, parties involved in the peace process should have better coordination. "No party should move so fast without waiting for others," said the visiting minister. Mr. Bouez is participating

in the U.N. Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia (ESCWA) 17th ministerial session which opened in the capital on Sunday.

Mr. Bouez expressed disappointment in what he saw as the Israeli unwillingness to show commitment towards a just and lasting peace in the region, pointing as evidence to the recent Israeli warplane attacks in Southern Lebanon following the abduction of a Shiite Muslim leader last week.

News reports said that about 40 Israeli commandos flew two helicopters deep behind Syrian and Lebanese army lines to snatch guerrilla chief Mustafa Dirani from his home in the village of Qasr-nabi.

Saying that such violations of the security of Lebanon were unacceptable, Mr. Bouez added that the Lebanese government has urged the U.N. Security Council to stop these violations in Lebanon.

"Lebanon refuses to submit to Israel," said Mr. Bouez, adding that despite the sensitive Lebanese-Israeli situation, Beirut has been careful to isolate peace talks



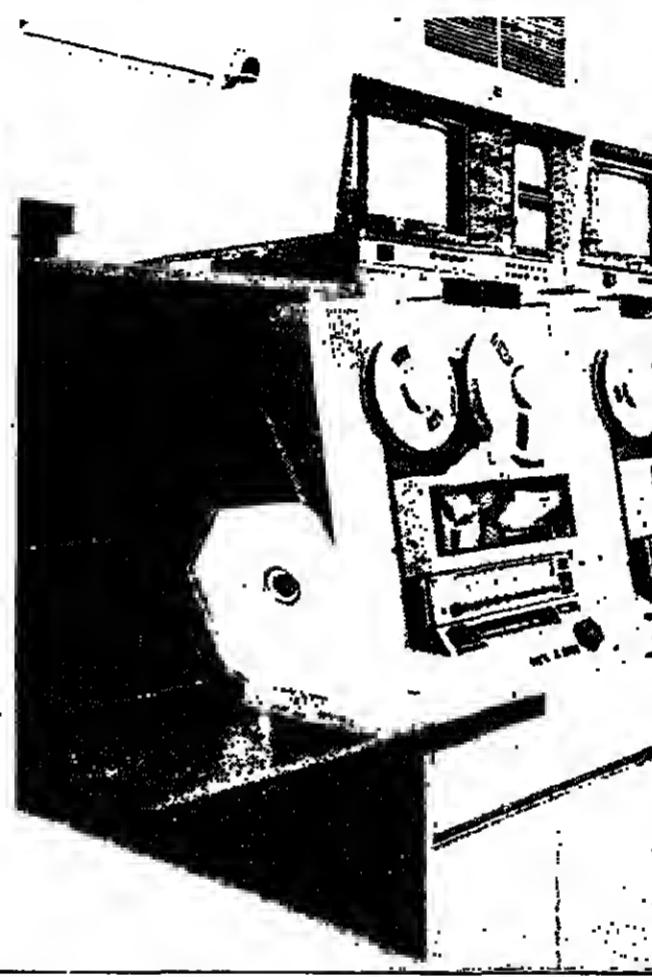
Prime Minister Abdal Salam Majali Monday (right) in a meeting attended by Minister of State Fawaz Abu Ghannam (Petra photo)

"We are truly the first concerned party about the destiny of Palestinians, and our stand vis-a-vis Palestinians in Lebanon has not changed," he said.

from internal conflicts.

Asked about the status of Palestinian refugees in Lebanon, the minister said that the media has misinterpreted

CHANNEL II CHANGES: Jordan Television Channel II has introduced changes to the timing of its programmes designed to ensure continuity of what can be described as "family programmes" in the early evenings, according to Ibrahim Shahzadeh, acting director general of Jordan Radio and Television Corporation. Mr. Shahzadeh told the Jordan Times that the change, which takes effect June 1, involves the commencement of the French programme at 5:00 instead of 7:00 p.m. The News in Hebrew will go on the air at 7:00 p.m. instead of 7:30 p.m. In this way, said Mr. Shahzadeh, Jordan Television Channel II will secure three quarters of an hour — between 7:15 and 8:00 p.m. of non-stop family programmes that are expected to better cater to viewers' tastes (file photo)



ENHANCING RELATIONS: Prime Minister Abdal Salam Majali Monday receives at the prime ministry the South Korean president's envoy, Su Jil-Park. Dr. Majali and the envoy reviewed relations between Jordan and South Korea and means of enhancing them. Mr. Park commended the Jordanian democratisation process and lauded Jordan's active participation in the Middle East peace process (Petra photo)

## Royal Decree approves 2,710 new jobs

AMMAN (Petra) — A Royal Decree Monday was issued approving the general structure of jobs in various ministries and government departments and creating another 2,710 jobs. Abdul Rahman Al Ajlouni, director of the General Budget Department, said that with the new jobs, government departments will now have between 4,000 and 5,000 vacant positions to fill. The total number of government posts now stands at 118,527, with the Ministry of Education employment roster accounting for the major share, said Mr. Ajlouni. He said that of the 2,710 new jobs, 1,000 will go to the Ministry of Education, and that the Ministry of Health will take the next largest allotment of 700 new posts.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### TV5 PROGRAMME

\* A variety programme transmitted by TV5 Europe station entitled "Faut Pas Rever" at the French Cultural Centre at 6:00 p.m.

### EXHIBITIONS

\* Installation entitled "Ephemeries of a Circle" by artist Noël Favrelle at Darat Al Funun of the Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation in Jabal Luweibdeh at 5:00 p.m. (Tel. 643251/2).

\* Exhibition of paintings by disabled children at the Royal Cultural Centre.

\* Exhibition of paintings by 20 Jordanian and Iraqi artists (including Wadi Al Olfali, Hussein Da'seh, Waddah Al Ward, Adnan Al Hilo and Mahmoud Hussein) at Olfali Art Gallery in Umm Uthaina (Tel. 826932).

\* Exhibition by 46 artists entitled "He, Bonjour Monsieur La Fontaine" at the French Cultural Centre.

\* Exhibition of water colour paintings by artist Itab Hreib and another exhibition of ceramics by Sajida Al Mashaike at Ain Art Gallery in Wadi Sagra (Tel. 644451, 652823).

\* Exhibition by artist Helmi El-Toumi at Baladna Art Gallery (Tel. 687598).

### FILM

\* Syrian film in Arabic entitled "Al Tahaleeb" (The Moss) at Abdul Hameed Shoman Foundation in Jabal Amman at 7:30 p.m.

### NEWS HIGHLIGHTS

\* ABC News Highlights and MacNeil-Lehrer News Hour at the American Center at 5:00 p.m.

## CORRECTION

A photo caption which appeared in yesterday's Jordan Times, reporting that Prime Minister Abdul Salam Majali deputised for His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan in opening the Jordanian Cardiac Society's second conference, was incorrect. Dr. Majali in fact deputised for His Majesty King Hussein. The Jordan Times apologises for the error.

## Jordan Times

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## Summer too hot for deputies

IT IS summer time, so the subject of sex-segregated swimming pools surfaced as a timely subject for the Lower House of Parliament. The occasion for debating segregation again presented itself when the Upper House sent back the draft Youth Welfare Law to the Chamber of Deputies with the article calling for separating sexes at swimming pools notably deleted. This action by the Senate and the heat of the summer must have combined to cause a flurry by the deputies who chose to defend the original text which was passed by the House.

The House's Judiciary Committee jumped into the fray on the side of segregation when it concluded that separating men from women in such public places as swimming pools that "conforms with our Islamic values and the deeply-rooted morals of our society."

Whether in fact desegregation on beaches and around swimming pools per se runs counter to the letter and spirit of Islam is something that only learned men of religion can answer. But before that, there may be a point or two that need to be mentioned. To begin with, there can be no sensible distinction between swimming in public or private pools as long as they are geared to serve the public. Secondly, there can be no acceptable differential treatment between swimming in pools or in the sea, including of course the beaches of Aqaba and the Dead Sea. If men and women swimming together in pools is taboo, then it follows that desegregated swimming in the sea must also be viewed as illegal.

Extending this criterion to its logical conclusion would necessarily mean that Jordanians and non-Jordanians must comply with this dictum because there can be no way to draw a line between nationals and foreigners practising this sport in Jordan. What this attitude would do to our tourism industry must be kept in mind.

But what is even more important than lost revenues from tourism that would naturally ensue should we go ahead and put a curtain between male and female swimmers is the social implications and consequences of any such decision. It so happens that Jordanians who travel abroad swim in desegregated pools and beaches including those who would rather have us swim separately. If girls and boys cannot share a swimming pool or a beach, then they may not appear together in a sport event when wearing shorts or trunks is absolutely necessary. Where to draw the line is not going to be easy or functional. If morality and fidelity are what occupy the minds of the people's deputies, then there must be a better way to accomplish these noble goals without resorting to gimmicks that could only undermine personal freedoms and the right to choose one's way of life in our society.

## ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

NOW THAT the Israelis are involved in dealing with the Palestinian self-rule question in Gaza and Jericho, Washington does not seem enthusiastic about the resumption of Arab-Israeli peace negotiations, according to a columnist in Al Ra'i daily. What the United States is interested in at the moment is to persuade the Syrians to follow the example of the Palestinians and enter into secret negotiations with the Israeli leaders over the future of the Golan Heights, said Tareq Masarweh. U.S. Secretary of State Warren Christopher had hoped to initiate a shuttle diplomacy between Syria and Israel with the hope of paving the ground for secret contacts, but he was met with a solid and obstinate stand on the part of Damascus that thwarted such an attempt, said the writer. It goes without saying that the initiating of secret talks would automatically mean the end of the Madrid concept and the start of an unorthodox approach that would lead to a separate treaty with the Zionists, added the writer. Perhaps Israel has accepted the Madrid conference as a mere tactic but, in the light of its current practices, said the writer, Israel is proving to the whole world that it still holds on to its strategy in dealing with the separate Arab parties to achieve its goals.

THERE is no question now that certain elements are fuelling the North-South Yemeni conflict through propaganda campaigns or through the supply of arms to either side, said Al Dustour daily Monday. The paper said that those meddling in the Yemeni affairs hope to achieve selfish interests for themselves and for seeing Yemen disunited again, said the paper. Despite this fact, the paper said, there are signs looming in the offing about possible dialogue between the warring sides that could help the Yemeni people reach the end of the dark tunnel. The Arab Nation as a whole would like to see the Yemenis retaining the numerous gains they attained by forging their unity and an end to bloodshed as soon as possible, said the paper. Therefore, the only hope for an end to the strife, it said, lies with the leaders in Sanaa and Aden who have been sending out feelers for possible dialogue to end the way.

## Civil war threatens Kurdish self-rule

By Leslie Pliomer and Jonathan Raggan

IRAQI KURDISTAN is on a hair-trigger, fearful that the next factional spark will unleash a civil war which the region's government — its authority destroyed by party rivalries after exactly two years in existence — could not stop.

Reports from northern Iraq say the fragile ceasefire between peshmerga militias is being sustained only by intensive daily negotiation.

The tension follows a sudden outbreak of fighting earlier this month, which left up to 300 people dead and profoundly shook the Kurdish area, declared a "safe haven" under allied aerial protection from Baghdad after the Gulf war.

So far is the rift from being healed between the two antagonistic government parties — Jalal Talabani's Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) and Massoud Barzani's Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) — that Mr. Talabani is refusing to return to Kurdistan from Syria.

"The experiment in (Kurdish) self-rule has failed," said a non-Kurdish mediator involved in the unremitting negotiations to prevent new fighting. The only hope, he added, lay in the enhanced stature of the Iraqi National Council (INC), the coalition of Kurdish, Shiite and Sunni groups opposing President Saddam Hussein's Baghdad government.

The INC is playing a crucial role in negotiations, and its mainly Shiite militiamen are acting as peacekeepers between the KDP in the west and the PUK in the east.

Moderates from both sides are reported to want the INC to take a bigger role in governing the region.

While a local land squabble apparently set off the original fighting, the conflict springs from the failure to resolve the longstanding divide between clans associated with Mr. Talabani and Mr. Barzani.

For the past year, their parties have been clawing power back from the government they formed after the euphoric elections in May 1992. The latest conflict has left the government close to being an empty shell.

"Party interests have prevailed on both sides in this

whole sorry affair," the mediator said.

A complicating factor appears to be the possibility of a split within Mr. Talabani's PUK as shown by the role in the fighting played by the defence minister, Jabar Farman.

Complaints about him had been growing since he led an attack last December in which more than 300 Islamic militants were killed and the headquarters of the Islamic Movement in Irbil ransacked. He is also thought to have been involved in an incident where about 60 Iraqi soldiers were killed.

"Farman had been asked by the KDP and PUK to leave the defence post because of (what happened) last year," said the mediator, who belongs to neither party and criticises excesses on both sides. "He was about to be sent on leave for three months. Then the land dispute happened, and he struck," moving in to support one side, while his forces killed 28 KDP supporters.

Several leading members of the PUK support the ceasefire and are apparently at odds with Mr. Farman. What

remains a mystery is whether the defence minister is a maverick or is acting with the support of Mr. Talabani.

The United States air force is reported to be ready to fly Mr. Talabani to the Iraqi border town of Zakho or the Turkish town of Silopi, but he has said his safety cannot be guaranteed in the KDP-controlled area on the Syrian and Turkish borders.

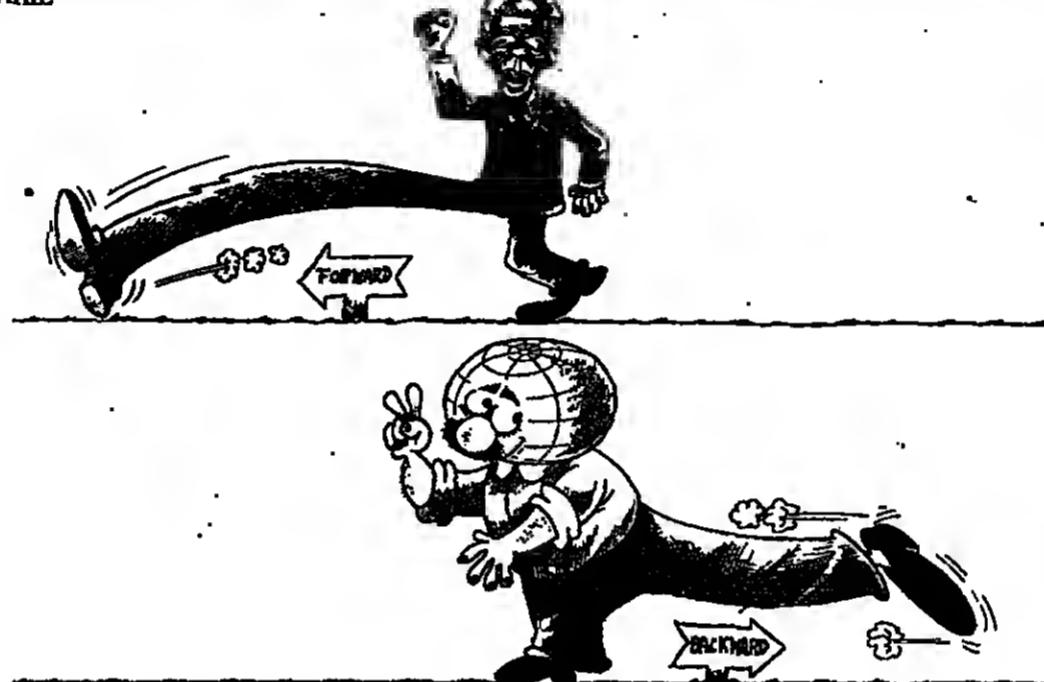
He is insisting that only an escort led by Mr. Barzani will induce him to come back, but the KDP leader believes this would make him look a suplicant.

The two places most at risk of becoming the next flashpoint are the road between Irbil and the PUK stronghold of Sulaimaniyah, and the central mountain resort town of Shaqlawa.

Bronwen Lewis, the field director of Save the Children in northern Iraq, said the aid organisation's work around Shaqlawa had stopped completely because of the risk to local staff. "The PUK are sitting on the hills with anti-aircraft guns and the KDP are on the next range of hills beyond that," she said.

The Guardian

M. KAHIL



## New challenges ahead for S. Africa

By Ian Mackenzie  
Reuters

JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's membership in the South African Development Community (SADC) will bring problems as well as benefits for 10 nations that originally founded the group to break economic dependence on Pretoria. South Africa is expected to join SADC at the group's annual summit in the Tanzanian town of Arusha in late August.

"There will be challenges and problems, but in the end we think the benefits should outweigh the problems," said SADC spokesman Kgosiwe Moezi.

"For one thing, it will mean now that the whole region is on the road to integration, in the past, it has been moving at half speed because all the countries were not there," he told Reuters from SADC headquarters in the Botswana capital Gaborone.

SADC was originally formed as the Southern African Development Coordina-

tion Committee (SADCC) in 1980 by nine "front line" states — Namibia joined on independence in 1990 — to lessen economic dependence of the weaker countries will be taken care of," Mr. Moezi said.

Regional officials said Western donors preferred to provide aid for infrastructure development on a regional basis, rather than to individual countries. Donors have also indicated a democratic South Africa should be a part of the region.

They succeeded in their objective of fostering sanctions that eventually helped bring black majority rule to South Africa. But they basically failed to loosen economic ties with the continent's southern powerhouse.

There has been considerable debate within the group, which changed to a more formal structure renamed SADC in 1992, over South Africa's membership.

Fears have been expressed of being swamped by the economy of a country that has a gross domestic product more than three times that of the other 10 countries.

"If we are not careful, South Africa will continue to dominate the region, but you must also bear in mind that with the SADC approach to integration, the interests of the weaker countries will be taken care of," Mr. Moezi said.

Regional analysts said President Nelson Mandela's African National Congress felt a debt of gratitude to neighbouring black states that had helped the movement during its struggle against apartheid.

But they also noted it was against Pretoria's own interests to have a poor region in which a relatively prosperous South Africa could be swamped by a massive influx of unemployed from neighbouring states.

Mr. Moezi indicated South Africa foresaw some restructuring in the region, with a possible hint on relations with the PTA, when he spoke of "a plethora of organisations across southern Africa."

Some analysts question whether South Africa should not in fact be joining the Lusaka-based PTA rather than SADC.

"South Africa joining SADC is not to their advantage in any way if they want a market all the way up to Cairo, unless South Africa finds it easier to impose itself

and dictate its terms to other members of SADC... a Lusaka-based African diplomat said.

South African Trade and Industry Minister Trevor Manuel said it was unacceptable to have an "island of prosperity" south of the Limpopo River and there was a need to stimulate economies throughout the region.

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He said that a national SZDSZ congress could decide next Sunday, the day after a conference convened by the MSZP to pick coalition partners and select a prime minister.

Much could depend on that SZDSZ decision.

If the MSZP fails to achieve its goal of a broad coalition based on national consensus, then all its endeavours to have itself internationally acknowledged as a progressive force are in jeopardy, analysts here assess.

The MSZP has said it would continue to press for Hungary to become a full member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) affiliation to the European Union and other European organisations.

"Never before has this country been so much in need of Western support than now," Mr. Horn said Sunday, adding that his first official visit if elected prime minister would be to German Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

— indicated that people were longing for a change, MSZP leader Gyula Horn said.

Mr. Horn, who is tipped to be the next prime minister, was foreign minister in the last pro-Soviet cabinet before the country opted for market-oriented democracy.

Even though the MSZP was formed out of the reform Communists of the former pro-Soviet state party, for Hungarians the socialist victory does not signal a return of former Communists but incompetent rule.

They feel that MSZP is a different party made up of different people.

For the socialists pledged expertise and, despite their absolute majority in parliament, promised to form the widest possible coalition based on a broad national

consensus, opening the way for liberal parties to join in government.

The "most natural coalition partner" according to Mr. Horn would be the runner-up liberal Alliance of Free Democrats (SZDSZ), which won 70 seats.

But after the socialists emerged the winners, the SZDSZ said it now felt free to choose whether it wanted to join MSZP or let it tackle mounting economic difficulties alone. If mishandled, these could drive the country into insolvency by the end of 1995, according to MSZP experts.

"Coalition is a must if no party gains an absolute majority. But if there is a majority, then coalition is a choice," SZDSZ head Gabor Kunze said, who also aspires

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# A dying way of life

## Australian stockmen battle to preserve bush culture

By Michael Perry

Reuter

LONGREACH, Australia — Their deeds are recorded on the 10-dollar note, poems pay homage to them and tourist organisations promote them as the true Australians.

But how relevant and realistic is the classic image of the bush stockman in 1994 multi-cultural Australia?

"There's an emotional part of me that says I'd like to see that image remain but I don't know if it can survive," says Mathew Morgan, the son of a second-generation Queensland cattle grazier.

The Morgans could have stepped straight from the pages of Andrew "hanjo" Paterson, whose poems the Man from Snowy River and Clancy of the Overflow embodies Australia's early national character — hardy men and women who battled a harsh environment and often lost to drought, flood and bushfire.

Rearred on the endless paddocks where Clancy went a Drovin', the Morgans run an 18,000-acre spread of wheat and cattle at Condamine in central Queensland.

The family was virtually born in the saddle. Their natural garb comprises the Aussie bush icons of the Akubra felt hat, R.M. Williams Riding boots and a stockman's drizabone raincoat.

But they know the country is changing and many Australians today

know virtually nothing of their way of life.

"We all like to think that the Man From Snowy River and Clancy of the Overflow will live forever but I don't think it will be the case," says Mathew as he squats beside his Drovers' campfire on the road to Longreach, Queensland.

Despite its bush imagery, the country is one of the world's most urbanised societies with 85 per cent of people living in towns and cities.

More than two thirds of Australians, or 12.3 million, live between the Pacific and the Great Dividing Range which runs north-south along the eastern seaboard. The bush is home to fewer than one per cent of the population, 143,000 people.

Two generations ago, the majority of Australians were from Anglo-Saxon stock and a racist white Australia policy prevented any dilution of the country's bush culture.

The majority of migrants still come from Britain and Europe but as each year passes more and more arrive from Asia with little, if any, knowledge of Australia's bush heritage.

"For the ethnic communities bush culture is probably something fairly remote," says Gary Lee of the New South Wales Ethnic Affairs Commission.

Mr. Lee says the closest most migrants come to the bush is watching television

yet the bush is still relevant in multi-cultural Australia.

"To me it's unique. It is something I can say is Australian culture, anything else is borrowed from some other place," says Mr. Lee, who migrated from Laos in 1965.

Despite social and cultural changes, the bush stockman survives but like his urban cousins is undergoing a transformation.

Being a good, honest, hard-working stockman is no longer enough to survive in the outback. Today, a computer and a tertiary qualification in business management, economics, science or the environment are as much part of a stockman's gear as his saddle, stockwhip and Akubra hat.

"We do nothing without a computer these days," says Uen Morgan, 59, a no-nonsense cattleman who left school at age 15.

The idea that you can survive out here just by hard yakka (work) is not right. Everyone out here has a computer at home. Things are changing out here."

Unlike 1906 when Morgan's grandfather first exported frozen beef to Britain, today the Morgans service niche markets around the world. Their herd is divided into specialised breeds for the Japanese marbled beef market, the United States' hamburger market, local consumption and live exports to Southeast Asia.

"This lifestyle will not last forever. One day this type of venture will be the only way you'll get to see it."

from marketing and sales to feedlot management and export strategies. To break into the tough Japanese market the Morgans formed a partnership with three Japanese meat distributors to run a 12,000-head feedlot.

The people that survive in the next 20 years in rural areas will be those who utilise all the modern technology and facilities that are available," says Mr. Uen. "The old style of running a few cows in a hark paddock has finished."

Ironically, in an effort to cushion their lives from price fluctuations and trade wars, cattle and sheep graziers are expanding into tourism and promoting their storybook image as stockmen.

But the move into tourism is not solely an economic venture. Many see such operations as living museums for future Australians.

The Morgans' the Queensland drovers venture offers tourists a few days in the saddle and around the campfire as the professionals move 1,000 cattle from Longreach to Condamine — a four month, 1,000-km journey.

"We are trying to show people something which is historically Australian and give people an opportunity to become a part of it," says Boss Drover Rian Morgan.

"This lifestyle will not last forever. One day this type of venture will be the only way you'll get to see it."

A majority of Arab countries, except Qatar, Jordan and Iraq, are going to recognise the YDR.

The 1990 unification of the former conservative north and Marxist south Yemen "it was imposed by the northerners was a bitter experience. Future generations may find a better formula," he said.

On the battlefields, sporadic artillery duels Monday broke an uneasy calm along the front lines, military officials said.

Fighting has died down since Sunday along an arc west, north, and east of the southern stronghold of Aden.

It was not clear if the lull was linked to preparations for a possible new northern offensive or week-long, intensive Arab and other diplomatic efforts to seek a ceasefire in the civil war.

Forces loyal to Mr. Al Beidh fired two Scud missiles earlier Sunday at the north in retaliation for what they charged was a northern missile attack on Saturday on Aden with one civilian, officials here said.

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Before the conflict more than 50 papers and periodicals were published in Sanaa and Yemen was proud of being one of the rare countries in the Arabian Peninsula where freedom of the press and a multi-party system flourished.

Now the three big official dailies At Thawra, The May 22 and The September 26 are the only papers authorised to appear.

Sanaa residents, like their countrymen in Aden, are in the dark about what is really happening on the front lines, the scene of fierce fighting as the south tries to hold back a northern advance towards the city.

"They don't know the real toll of human losses, which is of course their main concern. But it is a taboo subject which will probably not really be addressed for a long time," said one diplomat.

He said, quoting Arab doctors working in Sanaa, that "thousands had died" in the fighting and the capital's hospitals, requisitioned for war casualties, were "working at full capacity."

An official northern spokesman said a figure of more than 50,000 dead on both sides — reported in Saudi Arabia's Al Yousm newspaper — was too high, and that a toll would be published soon.

Newspapers too have stopped

ped appearing as accurate information about the fighting remains scarce.

Before the conflict more than 50 papers and periodicals were published in Sanaa and Yemen was proud of being one of the rare countries in the Arabian Peninsula where freedom of the press and a multi-party system flourished.

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of course their main concern.

But it is a taboo subject which

will probably not really be

addressed for a long time,"

said one diplomat.

And hundreds of people

have been arrested since fighting erupted, he added.

A tight internal surveillance

network has been set up in all

of the big cities in the north,

but particularly in Sanaa, the

capital.

Members of the southern

Yemen Socialist Party (YSP),

trapped in Sanaa by the

outbreak of war have been forced

into hiding after "several

militants have been killed," one

diplomat in the region said.

It was not clear if the lull was

linked to preparations for a

possible new northern offen-

sive or week-long, intensive

Arab and other diplomatic

efforts to seek a ceasefire in

the civil war.

Fightings have been reported

in the north and south of the

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## Latin America looks to next wave of phone investments

NEW YORK (R) — Latin America, where a call across town can be as hard to make as a call across the globe, will see its antiquated telephone systems overhauled in the next couple of years as a new wave of investment pushes in.

Industry analysts say new projects and privatisations from Mexico to Argentina will modernise equipment, bring far wider access to cellular phones and draw fresh capital — but with many new risks for investors.

"There is so much pent-up demand because phone service is so bad," said Brian Miller at C.S. First, Boston Corp.

"Look at Mexico. There are about 10 lines per 100 people, compared with 50 in the United States. As these economies develop, there's going to be a lot more growth in telecommunications," he said.

The influx of investment in Latin telecoms until now has been mostly associated with privatisations of the creaking state monopolies that dominated the industry for decades.

Some smaller self-offs are still in line, and privatised phone firms are drawing heavy

investment.

But compared with outright sales, the next wave of investments is likely to be more complex and competitive.

"There's a greater element of risk in this area now," said Oscar Castro at Montgomery Global Communications Fund.

Plenty of privatisations are in the works, "but maybe the hype we've seen in the past two years has reached its peak," he said.

Two Chilean telecom firms, ChileSat and Telexchile, are due to join the country's main telephone firm, Compania Telefonos de Chile, on the U.S. stock market.

Major new cellular operations are coming on line this year in Argentina, Chile and Mexico. Privatisations of all or part of state-owned phone services are at varying stages in Peru, Uruguay, Ecuador and some Central American states.

The continent-wide move into cellular phones has implications that are not just commercial, but also cultural. "There is a whole new culture of business in Latin America, and it is totally dependent on cellular phones," said Juan

Carlos Garcia, analyst at Salomon Brothers.

"Cellular is growing so much because they're starting from zero. In Mexico, customers increased twofold in a year."

Mr. Miller said he recently visited a Venezuelan office where all the executives had cellular phones on their desks — a comment not only on the availability of cellphones, but on the quality of the regular phones.

The flourishing of mobile phones opens the prospect of service reaching remote towns across Latin America where phone lines are few, but where there may be attractive markets.

In Argentina, a consortium led by GTE Corp. is building a \$700 million network to bring cellular communications to towns with as few as 500 people.

The consortium, Compania Telefonica del Interior, in November won an Argentine government tender that was one in a series of steps to loosen communications laws and draw new investment after Argentina privatised phone

services.

"Liberalisation is a second

round of investment, which those who missed the first round — privatisation — can take advantage of," said Stephen Dalla Betta of Pyramid Research, a telecommunications research firm in Cambridge, Massachusetts.

In Mexico, companies are already jockeying for position before the 1996 break-up of Telmex's long-distance monopoly.

But the "crown jewel" of privatisation, as Mr. Dalla Betta put it, is Latin America's economic colossus, Brazil.

Investors there may have a little to wait. The leader in opinion polls before October's presidential elections, leftist candidate Luiz Inacio "Lula" da Silva, has pledged to keep telecommunications under state control.

But analysts say that even if Mr. da Silva wins, pressure will grow for liberalisation and wider private investment.

A recent poll showed 56 per cent of Brazilians wanted the telephone firm Telebras' monopoly lifted.

The consortium, Compania Telefonica del Interior, in November won an Argentine government tender that was one in a series of steps to loosen communications laws and draw new investment after Argentina privatised phone

## Oil executives get to grips with environment

STAVANGER, Norway (R) — A U.S. oil company chief executive told a global oil congress Monday that air in the United States was cleaner than it had been since the industrialisation of America in the 19th century.

"The present situation falls dangerously short of our needs... the gap between the powerful process of economic globalisation driven by business firms and corporations on the one hand, and the explosive nature of most social, economic, environmental and political problems, is unacceptable," she said.

Mr. Brundtland, saying market forces could not be left to solve environmental or social problems, called on governments and big business to improve their cooperation.

Constantine Nicandros, chief executive of U.S. oil giant Conoco, told the congress that "certain parts of society will never be satisfied with the environmental head-

way we are making" in the oil industry.

He said oil spills had been reduced dramatically in the past 10 years and that the U.S. petroleum industry spent \$10.5 billion on the environment in 1992 "more than the entire industry spent on exploration in the U.S. that year."

"The air in the United States is cleaner than it ever has been since the industrialisation of America," Mr. Nicandros said.

The U.S. executive said "political correctness and expediency" had overtaken the debate on global warming and he appealed for further study of warming before any action was undertaken.

The oil industry fears governments will impose harsh limits on exhaust emissions from vehicles to reduce air pollution, cutting into their profits.

Alexander Putilov, president of Rosneft, Russia's state oil producer, hoard, painted a gloomier picture, appealing for help from Western oil firms and governments to start clearing up his country's environmental mess.

Mr. Putilov cited undrinkable water in Central Asian Tatarstan, air pollution around large areas of the River Volga and "damage to the environment caused by multiple accidents at oil and oil products pipelines."

Shell Oil Company executive Dirk Van Der Meer, scientific director of the congress, said environmental issues would dominate the three-day meeting, which in the past has focused on oil prices and production or technical issues.

"The challenge is to sustain growth in a responsible manner," he said.

## Croatia issues controversial currency

ZAGREB (AFP) — Croatia Monday celebrated the fourth anniversary of the end of communist rule by issuing a controversial new currency and reviving debate over the country's pro-fascist past.

The controversy over the new currency, the kuna, stems from its own history as the

currency first used by the pro-Nazi Ustashe regime under Ante Pavelic, which ruled Croatia from 1941 to 1945.

President Franjo Tudjman, who chose the controversial name, presided over a mid-day ceremony at the central bank to bring the kuna into circulation, replacing the Croatian

dinar.

The nationalist leader has brushed aside criticism, notably from opposition forces and the Jewish and Serbian communities in the former Yugoslav republic who view the new currency as an affront to their communities.

In Croatian, kuna means

## Bank of America to close Egyptian branches

CAIRO (R) — Bank of America, one of the first foreign banks to open in Egypt, said Monday it was closing both its branches and would not accept new business.

"The bank shall cease to accept any new banking operations as of June 30, 1994," the bank, which has branches in Alexandria and Cairo, said in a

statement published in local newspapers.

It requested depositors and other creditors to write before Sept. 15 to the bank's control department in the Central Bank of Egypt concerning any rights they may claim.

"The reason for closing down operations in Egypt is purely a strategic change in the

## KFC announces \$200m investment in China

SHANGHAI (R) — Kentucky Fried Chicken (KFC), buoyed by the U.S. decision to renew China's trading status, has announced plans to invest \$200 million in China which it said could become its biggest market in 10 years.

KFC President John Cranor made the announcement at a news conference held to mark the opening of the company's 28th outlet in China and its 9,000th in the world.

He said KFC would invest the \$200 million over the next four years. This would take the number of restaurants in China by 1998 to at least 200 in 45 cities, employing 20,000 Chinese.

He said KFC reinvested all

its China profits into expanding its business here.

Mr. Cranor said sales at KFC's China outlets were the highest of any of its restaurants in the world, up to 20 times the average in the United States.

"Asia is KFC's future and nowhere more than China," he said. "By the first decade of the next century, China could be our largest market worldwide."

Asked why Colonel Sanders' secret recipe was so popular in Shanghai, one Chinese customer said it was the taste, the undeveloped state of Chinese fast food and what he called "eating culture" because the food symbolises things American.

**Jordan Times**  
Tel.: 667171

## THE BETTER HALF. By Glasbergen



"My mother thinks she's quite a gourmet. She threw five different kinds of rice."

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

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NEKIF

DIMPER

NAILET

Look who's talking

What a stupid move!

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above canoon.

Print answer here:  TO  BE

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PRONE ENJOY ADMIRE EYEFUL  
Answer: What the newlyweds called their first trip — A "JOY" RIDE

## THE Daily Crossword

by Janet R. Bender



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Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

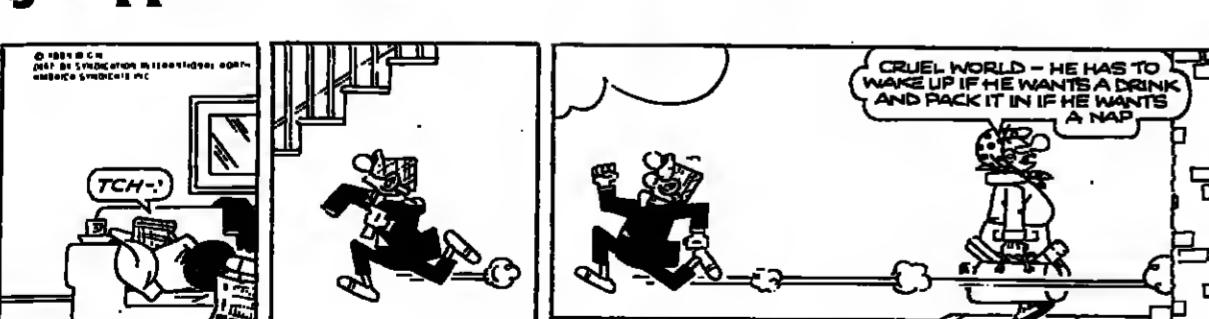
BAILEY	SHRINK	BLISTER	ASSESS	ROB
BLIND	SHRINK	BLISTER	ASSESS	ROB
BLIND	SHRINK	BLISTER	ASSESS	ROB
BLIND	SHRINK	BLISTER	ASSESS	ROB
BLIND	SHRINK	BLISTER	ASSESS	ROB

41 Porter's cousin  
42 Homely abor.  
43 Do halfhearted  
44 Satzic  
45 Likenesses  
46 Sea bird  
47 Socialite  
48 Consumers  
49 Land in the  
Seine  
50 — Miseries  
51 Vane letters

## Peanuts



## Andy Capp



## Mutt'n'Jeff



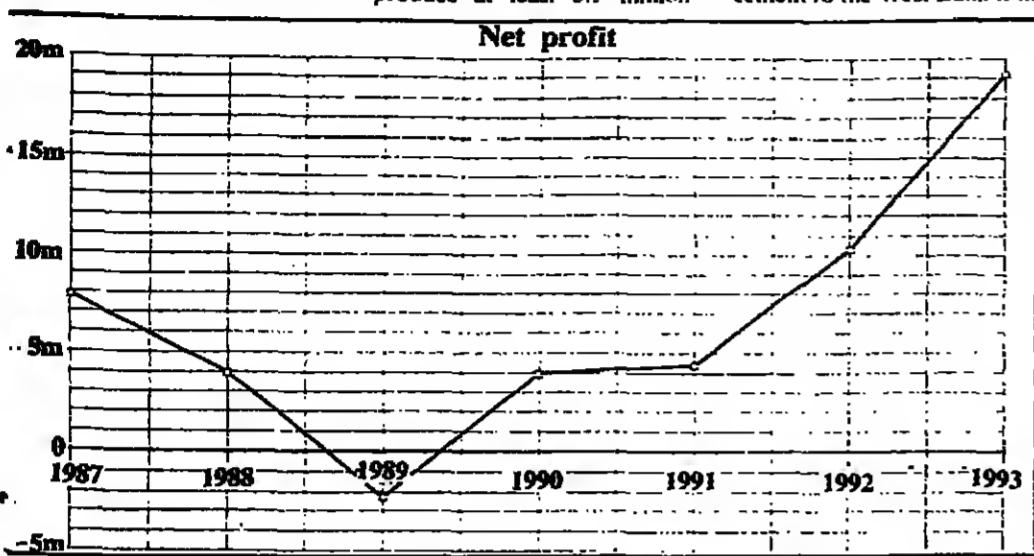
## Cement production going full speed to keep pace with 1993

By Samir Shafiq  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Jordan Cement Factories Company Limited (JCFC) is running at full production speed to meet the rising demand for cement during the summer months and to

keep the output level as high as the record 3,437,113 tonnes registered in 1993.

According to JCFC's 42nd annual report for 1993, the company has pledged in an agreement, signed Feb. 22, 1993 with the government, to produce at least 3.3 million



tonnes of cement in 1994.

The report cited forecasts that local cement consumption would be around two million tonnes this year, and noted that there were also contracts for 650,000 tonnes of exports with the possibility to supply cement to the West Bank if the

political situation allows.

Local demand for cement, the report said, was unprecedented in 1993, the year when JCFC sales to the domestic market reached a record of 2,776,252 tonnes, compared to 2,278,877 tonnes in 1992.

The third record achieved by the company was in boosting net profit by 86 per cent, from JD 10.3 million in 1992 to JD 19.2 million in 1993.

JCFC earned a total of JD 101.9 million from sales, of which JD 87.5 million were to the local market and the rest, JD 14.4 million, to outside markets.

Saudi Arabia was the main importer buying 583,665 tonnes at

lived by Mauritius with 134,197 tonnes.

In 1992, sales amounted to JD 85.5 million, of which JD 67.3 million were to the local market and JD 18.2 million to outside markets. Thailand was the main importer buying 376,319 tonnes followed by Singapore for 109,720 tonnes.

Production costs in 1993 amounted to JD 66.1 million.



The Aqaba station to export loose cement

resulting in an output of 3.1 million tonnes of clinker and 3.4 million tonnes of cement. The cost of producing 2.7 million tonnes of clinker and 2.6 million tonnes of cement in 1992 was JD 54.0 million.

JCFC attributed the large increase in net profit to higher once for cement, raised by JD 45.4 million.

Other financial figures in the balance sheet, as of Dec. 31, 1993 show the following:

— Bank credits rising from JD 6.0 million at the end of 1992 to JD 17.1 million.

— Cash at hand and in banks amounting to JD 1.8 million, down from JD 3.0 at the end of 1992.

— Net fixed assets valued at JD 129.4 million.

Inventories of raw and finished materials and spares parts at warehouses amounting to JD 22.9 million.

— Total assets / liabilities of JD 185.2 million compared to JD 193.3 million in 1992.

— Administrative costs of JD 2.3 million, 15 per cent above the JD 2.0 million, in 1992.

JCFC will begin distributing JD 6,044,446 in dividends around mid-June when about 52,000 shareholders will receive dividends at a rate of 10 per cent.

The percentage of dividends distributed in the past 10 years

averaged 8.8 per cent between 1994-1988 and 7.4 per cent between 1989-1993 due to the following three reasons cited by the report:

A) The merger of the South Cement Company with JCFC, thus increasing the financial burden on the company.

B) The devaluation of the dinar in 1989 and, as a result, shouldering a foreign exchange burden of JD 25.5 million being amortised by JD 1.7 million yearly.

C) Keeping cement prices unchanged to reflect the real cost for producing one tonne of cement, as the variable cost has increased by the rate of

inflation which was 75 per cent from 1986-1993.

Reflecting the new heights of cement production, sales and record profit, the government has collected JD 38.4 million from the company last year compared to JD 24.8 million in 1992.

The amount includes JD 28m from consumption tax (JD 18m in 1992), JD 3 million from dividends (JD 2.7 million) and JD 7.4 million from income tax (JD 4.0 million).

JCFC which started with JD 1 million capital in 1953, has a JD 60,444,460 capital (at JD 1 per share) and an overall equity of JD 87,875,447.

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## Economists make dire predictions about Ukraine

KIEV (R) — Western and Ukrainian economists have said Ukraine was headed for disaster if it did not start wholehearted moves toward a market economy.

They told an international conference in Kiev that the former Soviet republic had so far done little to put badly needed economic reforms into effect.

"If you will continue on the same path as now, Ukraine will revert to a backward-peasant country," said American economist Jeffrey Sachs, who used to advise the Russian government.

"Ukraine has two choices: Either unite with Russia to obtain cheap oil and gas and continue producing steel and coal, or transform its industry based on consumer needs," he pointed out.

Since gaining independence in 1991, Ukraine has gone from being one of the most promising of the former Soviet republics to one of the poorest.

Its huge heavy industry sector, once an asset, has become an albatross as energy-poor Ukraine struggles to pay Russia for unsubsidised oil and gas to keep factories going.

Ukrainian economists acknowledged that Ukraine was lagging behind other countries in transforming its Soviet-style, centralised economy.

"We are in a position where those in power can no longer rule by the old methods, and ordinary citizens do not want to live the old way," said Ukrainian Economy Minister Roman Shpeck. "Ukraine is lagging behind East Europe and the Baltic states (Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia)."

Three different governments

in less than three years have produced at least eight separate economic reform programmes, most of them largely unimplemented.

Privatisation is minimal, with around 90 per cent of enterprises still owned by the state, and prices on most goods are controlled by the government.

Monthly inflation shrunk dramatically to six per cent in April from a high of 90 per cent last December, but Western economists say the drop is due to restrictions on money emission by the central bank rather than a strict monetary policy.

"Ukraine is still a country without a market economy," said Daniel Kaufmann, the World Bank's representative in Ukraine. "One of the main dangers for Ukraine is that 40 per cent of the economy is already a shadow economy."

Energy shortages have forced factories to close or work part-time. Industrial output in many sectors fell more than 30 per cent in the first quarter of 1994 compared to the same period last year.

The average monthly salary hovers around \$20, and most Ukrainians are forced to hold two jobs to make ends meet.

Alexander Savchenko, an Ukrainian economist based in London with the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, said help from the West was Ukraine's best hope.

"Lacking raw materials, but blessed with huge potential and a positive, modern policy from the West, the best thing that could happen to Ukraine is a huge influx of foreign investment," Mr. Savchenko said.



The control room at the Fuheis factory

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## Serbs counter-attack to halt push west by Bosnian army

SARAJEVO (Agencies) — Serb forces are counter-attacking in north-central Bosnia-Herzegovina in a bid to halt a push west by the Muslim-dominated Bosnian army, a U.N. spokesman said Monday.

The Serbs have also launched an offensive some 30 kilometres (20 miles) east of the major government-held town of Tuzla in north-eastern Bosnia, said Colonel Ekrem Avdic, spokesman for the Bosnian army Second Corps.

U.N. officials in the north-eastern sector were unable to confirm the report but said Monday that the sector, around the town of Sagna, had been active for the past 48 hours.

In the north-central region around Tesanj and Teslic, Serb forces are trying to regain ground lost during a Bosnian army offensive south-west of Tesanj, said Major Rob Annink, the Sarajevo spokesman for the U.N. Protection Force.

Over the past week, the Bosnian army captured all the heights overlooking Teslic, which is held by the Serbs, Maj. Annink said.

The Serbs began Sunday "retaliating with artillery on civilian areas," he added.

Maj. Annink said the Bosnians had concentrated troops in the region over the past weeks in preparation for an offensive.

Their objective approach to be taken over the Vlasic

plateau which dominates Travnik in order "to control the road to Donji Vakuf and probably move downwards" to the south, he said.

The Serb forces were also counter-attacking about 80 kilometres (50 miles) south of the region, around Turbe and Travnik, Maj. Annink said.

General Rasmir Delic, the head of the Bosnian army, told a local daily recently that he thought conditions were ripe for liberating seven towns, including Teslic and Donji Vakuf.

In north-eastern Bosnia, the Serbs are "using artillery and tanks" with the probable objective of cutting the road to Teocak, said Col. Avdic, who was speaking in Tuzla.

Teocak, village devastated by the fighting, is at the extreme north of the "Sapoa finger," a sector controlled by the Bosnians which commands access to the Posavina corridor, which runs along the top of Bosnia.

Control of the Posavina corridor, barely three kilometres wide at its narrowest point, allows the Serbs, via the town of Breko, to link the territories they have won in Croatia and north-western Bosnia with their conquests in eastern Bosnia right up to Serbia.

Col. Avdic said about 30 tanks had been brought to the region via Zvornik, a Bosnian town on the Drina River border with Serbia which has been under Serb control since the war broke out more than two

years.

"The enemy is also concentrating troops in the region of Posavina. We think they are going to try something because they don't want a political agreement," Col. Avdic said.

The United Nations said Bosnian troop movements had been observed in the region, but five kilometres (three miles) west of Tuzla, near Lukavac.

Meanwhile members of the Bosnian parliament converged by besieged Sarajevo Monday for a key session to ratify a new federal alliance between Muslims and Croats against Serbs and an international "contact group" on June 6 and 7.

Mediators are proposing a 51-49 per cent split, with the greater share going to the new alliance. The Croats and Muslims have said they "partially accept" the offer, after retreating from earlier demands for 50 per cent of Bosnia.

The parliament meeting takes place on the eve of United Nations-organised talks in Geneva on a comprehensive ceasefire in Bosnia, to be attended by all the warring parties, U.N. commanders and international mediators.

Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic said Sunday he would attend the ceasefire talks without conditions, but wanted a clear sign that sanctions against their sponsors Serbia and Montenegro would be eased before resuming negotiations on an overall settlement.

Parliament is also due to ratify the Vienna agreement by

## Mandela, rightists to discuss white homeland

PRETORIA (R) — South African President Nelson Mandela and white separatist Ferdi Harzenberg said Monday they would hold talks on demands for an Afrikaner homeland and amnesty for jailed rightists.

"We agree we must negotiate on behalf of our people with the government," Mr. Harzenberg, leader of the Conservative Party (CP), told a news conference after talks with Mr. Mandela.

He said the talks would involve other right-wing leaders, including Freedom Front leader General Constand Viljoen.

Mr. Mandela confirmed the agreement, saying: "Trilateral negotiations will involve the Conservative Party, the Freedom Front and the government."

The CP boycotted South Africa's first all-race elections last month after it failed in attempts to secure a sovereign white homeland.

Mr. Viljoen's party participated in the election after negotiators agreed to legislate the creation of a Volkstaat Council where the feasibility of the homeland would be negotiated.

Asked by reporters about negotiations with the paramilitary AWB (Afrikaner Resistance Movement) leader Eugene Terre Blanche, Mr.

Mandela said: "We are not discriminating against any organisation we have discussions of that nature. It is a question of cooperation... our doors are open."

Meanwhile, the ANC said Monday that members of South Africa's township self-defence units often blamed for political violence should be disarmed, disbanded and some representatives integrated into the police force.

African National Congress (ANC) legislator and Regional Secretary Obed Bapela said his party had told regional commanders of the Self Defence Units (SDU) in Johannesburg's east townships that their groups should be disarmed, disbanded and integrated into the police service.

"Those below the age of 25 should be accepted as police reservists in neighbourhood watch programmes or integrated into the South African Police Service," Mr. Bapela told Reuters.

"Special catch-up schooling for those members between the ages of 13 and 18 should be provided," he added.

Analysts said it would be difficult to disarm the units, which tasted power in the run-up to historic all-race elections that swept the ANC to victory

## Russia has stopped aiming missiles at West

MOSCOW (R) — Russia has stopped targeting its nuclear missiles at the West, meeting terms of a deal with U.S. President Bill Clinton to seal the end of the cold war.

Russian officials said Monday the change had raised the threshold of nuclear security in Russia and elsewhere. Russia's newly deprogrammed rockets could no longer take off, even if someone hit the launch button by mistake.

The strategic missiles of the United States, Britain and Russia are no longer targeted at the territories of our respective countries," Sergei Yushenkov, chairman of the Defence Committee in the lower house of parliament, told reporters.

Mr. Bapela said members of the ANC's military wing called Umkhonto We Sizwe (Spear of the Nation) had been easily integrated into the South African National Defence Force and believed SDU members could also fit well into the police.

The ANC said there were at least 2,000 SDU members in the battle-wearied Johannesburg east townships of Kitlehong, Tokoza and Vosloorus.

Mr. Bapela said the programme would be extended to the other units in townships such as Soweto, Alexandra and Johannesburg South's nine townships known as the Vaal Triangle.

## Cliffhanger Colombian polls go to 2nd round

Sixteen other candidates, who trailed far behind Mr. Samper and Mr. Pastrana, will now be eliminated.

The vote was generally peaceful, surprising officials in a country long hardened to drug and guerrilla violence. Marxist rebels in remote areas skirmished with troops and burnt a few buses but there were no civilian casualties and polling was not affected.

Turnout was low and nearly two out of every three voters stayed away.

Analysts and diplomats said the result was a blow for Mr. Samper, who was the favourite because he had the support of outgoing President Cesar Gaviria and the majority Liberal Party.

"It's a better result for Pastrana than for Samper," one senior Western diplomat told Reuters. "Samper was counting on a lead of at least four to five points over Pastrana at this point but this result leaves the

second round wide open."

Samper, 43, campaigned strongly on social issues, emphasising the need to boost spending on health and education and proposing subsidies to help small industry and the countryside. Some commentators, however, felt he was un-inspiring and too left-of-centre for the party.

From Samper's point of view this is a semi-defeat," commented Pierre Gilhodes, a Bogota-based political analyst and academic. "What appears to have happened is not so much that Pastrana won a lot of votes as that Samper failed to get the Liberal Party to turn out and vote for him."

The Liberal Party has dominated Colombian politics for the last half century, is generally reckoned to have two votes for every one conservative, and has not lost a presidential election when unopposed for more than 30 years.

Mr. Kohl, who welcomed Honecker to West Germany in 1987 but shunned him after communism collapsed, issued a terse statement.

"Honecker had failed in his political goals," Mr. Kohl's spokesman Dieter Vogel said. "Respect in the face of death requires that we say very little at this time about his role in post-war German history."

The ARD public television network described Mr. Honecker as a functionary who ruled with the aid of Moscow and his own Stasi security ministry and left East Germany an economic ruin.

"His authority was based on instruments of power that caused fear among the people he called citizens and whom he treated as vassals without a will," ARD commentator Juergen Engert said.

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Another vessel, a Panamanian cargo ship also carrying fuel, did head a warning shot days later.

One of the problems, Adm. Mazach said, is that smaller ships can sneak through the

blockade of large military ships trying to seal 1,000 miles (1,600 kms) of coastline.

"The larger-type ships... aren't coming here any more," Adm. Mazach said. "What we're seeing is the smaller boat running the coastline."

But an hour before an increased worldwide ban against Haiti took effect on May 21, a Bahamian tugboat ignored a shot fired over its bow and continued on to the southern port of Jacmel with at least 40 barrels of fuel.

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## Admiral: Haiti blockade working

GUATANAMO NAVAL BASE, Cuba (AP) — The chief of the U.S.-led blockade of Haiti says beefed-up efforts to be working despite a tugboat's dash to port after a warning shot was fired across its bow.

Adm. Mazach said he didn't have exact figures but "the inbound traffic has gone down an awful lot."

Economic sanctions against Haiti to force its military to step down and restore democracy first went into effect last November.

The measures have largely been unsuccessful because fuel is funnelled in from neighbouring Dominican Republic and blockade runners easily slip

their boats through the web of U.S. Navy and Coast Guard ships.

Last week, the United States increased its presence to stop such activity and began pressuring the Dominican Republic to close its border.

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# Sports

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Former Milan midfielder commits suicide

ROME (R) — Agostino Di Bartolomei, former midfielder for Italian clubs Roma and AC Milan, committed suicide Monday by shooting himself in the head at his home in southern Italy, the Ansa news agency said. Di Bartolomei, 39, retired in 1987 after 15 years as a professional. He had been running an insurance agency. Ansa said that Di Bartolomei, who won the first division title with Roma in 1983, shot himself in the head on the terrace of his villa in the town of San Marco Di Castellabate, south of Naples. Magistrates opened an inquiry. Di Bartolomei, famous for his ferocious free kicks as well as his midfield skills, was a Rome native who moved south after he retired. He was married with two children.

### Bigstone starts season with a flourish

PARIS (R) — Bigstone, one of last season's top European milers, began his season with a flourish Sunday, capturing the Group One Prix d'Isphalt at Longchamp. Bigstone, ridden by Olivier Peslier, took the measure of Hattof with 200 metres to race in the 1.9 km test and readily held off Muhtaram, ridden by Willie Carson, did not enjoy the clearest of runs in the seven-strong field, but Bigstone won on merit. Marido, winner of the Prix Ganay and the Mount of Guy Guignard, finished third, a length and a half behind Muhtaram, with Hattof, ridden by Walter Swinburn, fading into fourth place. Bigstone won two major races in England last year. Targets for 1994 include the Eclipse Stakes at Sandown and Goodwood's Sussex Stakes. The Group One Prix Jean Prat went to provincially-trained Milkum, who extended his winning sequence to eight with jockey Jean-Rene Dubosc on board.

### Horses destroyed after identity mix-up

TOKYO (R) — Japanese officials have destroyed two horses after an inadvertent switch saw one of the pair racing for months under the other's identity, a spokesman for a regional racehorse industry organisation told Reuters Monday. The scandal over the mix-up meant the horses would almost certainly never have been allowed to race again, he said. Racing officials at Arao, in southern Japan, had apparently bought the horses from their respective owners, in part to compensate them, he said. "They tried but couldn't find new homes for the horses, and in the end they had to put them down," he added. The saga began in 1993 when Chikushaikan, a six-year-old mare long tagged as a no-hoper, suddenly won four races at the Arao course, near Kumamoto. Punters were astonished at her scintillating form, given her failure to notch a single victory in 1992. Rumours flew, but it was only later that things became clear. Officials at a racecourse near Kobe, further north, told their Arao counterparts they believed Chikushaikan had been switched by mistake with another light brown mare, Victory Gleam, after they spent the off-season at the same farm. The embarrassed officials looked for a discreet way out, sealing the horses' fate. "I'm afraid it does look a bit like they just wanted to bury the affair before it became public," the regional industry group spokesman said.

### Burnley wins promotion

WEMBLEY, England (AP) — Fullback Gary Parkinson scored the winning goal after Stockport had been reduced to nine men, giving Burnley a 2-1 victory Sunday in the division two playoff final. Parkinson netted in the 65th minute, shortly after Stockport's Chris Beaumont had been given the red card for stamping on Burnley fullback Lee Thompson. Stockport defender Michael Wallace had been sent off for spitting to the first half. Burnley, which finished sixth in the division standings, will advance to division one next season along with automatic qualifiers Reading and Port Vale, which finished first and second. Stockport was fourth in the standings.

### Australian dies after climbing Everest

SYDNEY (R) — An Australian mountain climber has died while descending Mount Everest, the world's tallest mountain, the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade said Monday. Michael Rheiherger, 53, was one of two climbers in a large American-organised expedition who reached the summit but were trapped overnight by bad weather as they made their way down, a department spokesman said. "The Australian climber became seriously ill and died," the spokesman said. "We don't know exactly what happened."

### GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TANNAH HIRSCH

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### ANSWERS TO WEEKLY BRIDGE QUIZ

Q.1—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♦AJ1076 ♦Q4 KJ93 ♦K108  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass  
2 ♠ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?  
A.—To bid the fourth suit now would virtually prop your side to four, but you're not good enough for that. Instead, I prefer the invitational bid of two no trump, so we do not hang partner for a minimum opening bid.

Q.2—Both vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♦K4 ♦10952 ♦QJ73 ♦K654  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ 1 ♠ 2 ♠ 2 ♠  
3 ♠ 4 ♠ ?  
What action do you take?  
A.—Your side's double fit increases the offensive potential of your hand while diminishing the combined defensive potential. There is no guarantee that you can defeat four spades and five hearts, if it doesn't make, won't be expensive. Bid it.

Q.3—Neither vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♦AJ ♦Q987 ♦10872 ♦Q75  
The bidding has proceeded:  
North East South West  
1 ♠ 1 ♠ ?  
What action do you take?  
A.—If you have Negative Doubles in your arsenal, this is the perfect hand for it. If not, the only course open to you is to bid one no trump and see where that takes you.

Q.4—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♦AKQ654 ♦AQ8 66 ♦975  
Your right-hand opponent opens the bidding with one diamond. What action do you take?

A.—You should bid one spade, between double followed by a spade bid and a one spade overall. Since you hold the master suit and 3 1/2 defensive tricks, you are of the opinion that the hand is just good enough to start with a takeout double and follow up by bidding spades. But it's no crime just to overcall one spade.

Q.5—East-West vulnerable, as South you hold:  
♦Q875 ♦AKQ64 ♦K108 ♦K94  
Your right-hand opponent opens one club. What action do you take?

A.—Although there is a vast difference in the quality of your major suits, it would be wrong to give up on the spade suit so early in the game—after all, partner might have length and strength in the suit and little in hearts. A takeout double is the clear choice.

Q.6—A South, vulnerable, you hold:  
♦Q876 ♦AKQ63 ♦Q7 ♦K94  
The bidding has proceeded:  
South West North East  
1 ♠ Pass 1 ♠ Pass ?  
What do you bid now?

A.—While the high-card count of this hand is only 14, its playing potential is tremendous. Two spades doesn't come close to doing it justice. Our vote goes to an invitational jump to three spades.

### DUTY FREE CAR FOR SALE

Mercedes 300 SE, 1989 model, colour white, available for sale by sealed envelope.

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Arabic  
The star of the movie will attend the shows.

Shows: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30  
2. **ALADDIN**  
Shows: 2:30, 5:30

Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 9:00

**CONCORD "1"**  
THE GETAWAY  
Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30  
**CONCORD "2"**  
LAMBADA  
Shows: 12:30, 3:45, 6, 8:15, 10:15

## Little-known German beats Krickstein, reaches quarterfinals of French Open

PARIS (AP) — German teenager Hendrik Dreekmann, the least experienced player left in the field, upset American Aaron Krickstein in straight sets Monday to reach the French Open quarterfinals.

Dreekmann will face Sweden's Magnus Larsson, who crushed Jaime Yzaga of Peru, 6-3, 6-2, 6-2. Larsson, ranked 46th in the world, said Yzaga appeared weary with a five-set victory over Michael Chang Saturday.

"He made a lot of unforced errors and didn't really get into the match," Larsson said. "It was pretty easy from the start."

Another fourth-round match ended early when Argentina's Javier Frana withdrew with a pulled stomach muscle while trailing Spaniard Alberto Berasategui, 6-2, 6-0.

Berasategui, who also had a walkover in the first round against Wayne Ferreira, will play in the quarterfinals against the winner of a late match between no. 5 seed Goran Ivanisevic and Italy's Andrea Gaudenzi.

Krickstein made early against Dreekmann, while the 19-year-old German played with cool consistency in a 6-4, 6-4, 6-4 victory.

"I didn't feel that comfortable there today. I'm not really sure why," Krickstein said. "I didn't play nearly as well as I would have liked."

Dreekmann, ranked only 89th in the world, has never won a tournament and lost in straight sets in the first round of the Australian Open this year, his only previous Grand Slam.

"It's unbelievable, and I'm really happy with it," Dreekmann said. "Maybe Aaron didn't play his best, and I got some chances and was able to take them."

Of the 10 German men entered here — including no. 2 seed Michael Stich — Dreekmann was the only one to get

past the second round. He beat 121st-ranked qualifier Dimitri Poliakov of Ukraine, upset 15th-seeded clay-court expert Carlos Costa of Spain, then beat 35th-ranked American veteran Ritchie Renberg.

Krickstein, ranked 33rd, ousted a listless Stich in the second round, but admitted afterward that he would need to play better to keep advancing. He went on to win his third-round match, but his opponent was a qualifier from the Czech Republic, 272nd-ranked Radomir Vasek.

Krickstein jumped to a 3-0 lead in the first set, but double-faulted to allow Dreekmann to draw even, then double-faulted twice to go down 4-5 before the German served out the set.

In the third set, Krickstein saved two match points with sizzling serve returns before hitting a backhand wide to give Dreekmann the victory.

"He doesn't look like a great player ... But he's in the quarters so he must be doing something right," Krickstein said.

In the upset-filled bottom half of the men's draw, Ivanisevic was the only seed among the eight players reaching the fourth round.

In the star-studded top half of the draw, two high-voltage quarterfinals are scheduled for Tuesday. Top-seeded Pete Sampras will play two-time champion Jim Courier, the no. 7 seed, and fourth-seeded Andrei Medvedev of Ukraine will play defending champion Sergi Bruguera, the no. 6 seed.

Courier seek another crack at the crown he won in 1991 and 1992. Sampras, no. 1 in the world, wants to win the one Grand Slam title that has eluded him and become the first man since Rod Laver in 1969 to capture all four.

Sampras rated Courier, who thrives on clay, as the favorite, but added, "it will be slightly less effective on this court."

Bruguera beat Medvedev in straight sets in the French semifinals last year before thumping Courier in the final. Medvedev answered by winning in straight sets on clay last

month in Monte Carlo.

"I would actually like to play Bruguera, because I am a defending champion," Medvedev said. "There is something I can take from him."

Bruguera reached the final last year without dropping a set, and has not lost one here so far this year.

The women's quarterfinals take place Tuesday, with top-seeded Steffi Graf againstines Corretja of Argentina, no. 3 Arantxa Sanchez Vicario against France's Martina Hingis, no. 2 Conchita Martinez against no. 15 Tatjana Malek of Germany, and no. 12 Mary Pierce against 10th-ranked Petra Cetkovska of Austria.

**GULLIT QUITS DUTCH WORLD CUP SQUAD**

NOORDWIJK, Netherlands (AP) — Football star Ruud Gullit has walked out on the Dutch World Cup squad and will not play in the tournament, trainer Dick Advocaat announced here late Monday.

Advocaat said Gullit, who has only just returned to international football after a self-imposed exile, did not give any reasons for his departure.

The news is a major blow to the Netherlands' hopes of shining in the world showpiece starting June 17 — and a major blow for the event itself, with the dreadlocked Gullit rated as one of the world's most charismatic characters.

Gullit had only just returned to the side after quitting the Netherlands' qualifying campaign following a long-running row with Advocaat.

He buried the hatchet and returned to play in Friday's win over Scotland but was substituted at half-time and later criticised the Dutch game plan. Advocaat responded by saying he was in charge of the team and not Gullit.

The 31-year-old, who has won 64 international caps since his 1981 debut and scored 17 goals, originally announced his

retirement from the national team in 1992.

He then returned the following year, only to quit again after being substituted by Advocaat during the 2-2 draw with England at Wembley.

But the news that Advocaat would make way for Johan Cruyff during the United States finale made him change his mind — only for Cruyff to fall out with the Dutch football federation and turn down the job, Advocaat agreeing to continue.

Gullit, who married his companion Christia Pensa earlier this month, had a fine season for Italian club Sampdoria last season, scoring 15 goals, and was re-signed by his former club AC Milan on a million-dollar contract.

European footballer of the year in 1987, he survived a series of career-threatening knee injuries to confirm his star status at AC Milan alongside Dutch teammates Marco Van Basten and Frank Rijkaard.

He won an Italian league title with Milan in 1988 with the side, followed by successive European championships with Netherlands.

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THE FIRM		1. <b>Goodbye, Single Life</b> Arabic The star of the movie will attend the shows.		CONCORD "1" THE GETAWAY Shows: 12:30, 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30		The political comedy play FORBIDDEN FORBIDDEN Every night at 8:30 p.m.		Today & Everyday Abu Awwad in social comedy		The political comedy play "WHAT A BEACH!" (Al Salam Ya Salam) At 8:30 p.m.	
		Shows: 3:30, 6:30, 8:30, 10:30		CONCORD "2" LAMBADA Shows: 12:30, 3:45, 6, 8:15, 10:15		"PUNCTURED BAG"		For reservations please call 825155			

